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CI 513

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Instructing and Technology

1. it’s important to model good safety exploration on the web. By showing students which sites are allowed and appropriate for school use, this will eliminate students roaming on the internet and potentially finding danger. Also I think it’s important to warn children about predators, inappropriate sites, but not to use these as a scare tactics for children. Important caveat. A continuous monitoring system will also cut down on inappropriate usage. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children encourage parents, teachers and older children to teach children how to respond to potential dangers, which gives children confidence in web searching.

2. I would teach older children to know who your friends you are know when accepting them on social networks. Also know who is requesting you to be their friends. Doing a personal investigation of viewing their profiles, mutual friends list and overall if you feel safe about them getting access into your personal life, can eliminate danger. Adults should do this as well. Also positively modeling good internet etiquette will decrease chances of children being involved in unsafe situations. Talking with students about expectations, guidelines and misconduct will guide children to not misuse.

1. Cyber bullying is on the raise among middle and high school children. Cyber bullying is "the use of information and communication technologies (Facebook, mobile phones, tweeter, Instant messaging) to support deliberate, repeated behavior by an individual or group, that is intended to harm others". The best way to prevent bullying is to form relationships with students, so if they area victims, they may feel comfortable telling you, Also having a keen eye, always monitoring in hallways, bathrooms and within the classroom, so that the” teacher presence” is always present. In the aspects of parents, I think it’s inevitable to know your child’s passwords so that you can monitor Facebook postings on their wall or private messages, conversations on instant messaging, and text messages. If children know that you’re going to be around, it will cut down of potential bullying situations. Parental presence is a deterrant and a guide.
2. Sexting is the act of sending sexually explicit messages or photographs, usually between mobile phones, moistly among middle and high schoolers Remind children that any text, picture, or video can be easily obtained by others. There is a serious consequence when it comes to sexting. People who participate may be charged with distribution, reproduction of child pornography. Sexting is a federal offense, and is punishable by law. Those who are charged may have to register as a sex offender and or spend time in juvenile facilities or prison. Children may also face social and academic consequences. Suspension from school, athletic activities and are harassed and or teased. One way to prevent sexting is to not be a bystander. Don’t resend a sext. Instead, tell adult or local authorities so that the issue will cease. Creating a safe and comfortable environment with students so that they know you’re here to help, and knowing your schools policies and your child’ schools policies will help guide if the problem arises and how to handle it.
3. Teach students to require pins on all components of the phone; to get into voicemails, text messages and also to open phone. It’s hard for hackers to get into your phone if creative passwords are required on every component of the phone. It’s also important to change the default passwords that are easy to hack in to. Adults should do this also. Erase highly confident materials from e-mails, and phones, it’s just a precautionary mechanism. Consider the dangers from hackers, viruses, and spyware and precautions students can take to avoid these dangers. +5